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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 ALEKSANDRA MILUTINOVIC,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 CHRISTOPHER MORITZ, CITY OF  
12 SEATTLE, and EUGENE SCHUBECK,

Defendants.

C16-365 TSZ

ORDER

13 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on a motion for summary judgment,  
14 docket no. 53, brought by defendants City of Seattle and Eugene Schubeck, an officer  
15 with the Seattle Police Department (“SPD”). The motion was filed on July 20, 2017, and  
16 was originally noted for August 11, 2017. Because of plaintiff’s counsel’s family health  
17 issues, the motion was renoted to August 25, 2017. Minute Order (docket no. 65). At  
18 plaintiff’s request, the motion was again renoted to September 29, 2017. Minute Order  
19 (docket no. 73). Plaintiff was advised that no further extension would be granted and  
20 that, if no response was timely filed, the Court would consider the pending motion for  
21 summary judgment on the basis of the papers filed in support thereof and the other  
22 materials in the record. *Id.* On the deadline for any response, plaintiff filed yet another  
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1 request to continue the motion, indicating that plaintiff's counsel had been ill over the  
2 past two days, which were on a weekend, and that plaintiff's counsel anticipated  
3 completing a response to the motion for summary judgment by October 2, 2017. See  
4 Pla.'s Resp. (docket no. 74). Such extension request was not properly made by way of  
5 motion noted for the second Friday after filing, see Local Civil Rule 7(d)(2), or via a  
6 stipulation and proposed order after consultation with opposing counsel, see Local Civil  
7 Rule 7(j). Moreover, October 2, 2017, has long since passed, and plaintiff's counsel has  
8 still not filed a substantive response to the pending dispositive motion. The Court  
9 concludes that plaintiff's request for a continuance is not premised on any actual  
10 emergency, but rather is aimed at improperly delaying these proceedings. No extension  
11 will be granted, and the Court considers the pending motion for summary judgment ripe  
12 for review.

### 13 **Background**

14 Plaintiff Aleksandra Milutinovic commenced this action in King County Superior  
15 Court against her ex-husband Christopher Moritz, the City of Seattle, and Officer  
16 Schubeck. In March 2016, the City of Seattle and Officer Schubeck removed the case to  
17 this district. Notice of Removal (docket no. 1). In August 2016, the domestic violence  
18 and similar claims alleged by plaintiff against Moritz were severed and remanded to state  
19 court. Minute Order (docket no. 25). Plaintiff's claims against Moritz for trespass to real  
20 and personal property, conversion, malicious mischief, and intentional or negligent  
21 damage to real and personal property, however, remain before this Court. Id.

1 In May 2017, on plaintiff's motion, the Court dismissed with prejudice plaintiff's  
2 claim against the City of Seattle for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act and  
3 her claim against Officer Schubeck for discrimination on the basis of mental illness or  
4 other disability. Minute Order (docket no. 51). The claims still pending against the City  
5 of Seattle and/or Officer Schubeck are for (i) unreasonable search and seizure in violation  
6 of the Fourth Amendment; (ii) deprivation of liberty and property without due process of  
7 law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment; and (iii) violation of Washington's Public  
8 Records Act ("PRA"), specifically RCW 42.56.550(1)&(4). See Am. Compl. at ¶¶ 44-47  
9 (docket no. 1-2). The City of Seattle and Officer Schubeck move for summary judgment  
10 and dismissal of these claims.

11 Plaintiff's search-and-seizure and due-process claims relate to a "civil standby"  
12 conducted by Officer Schubeck on November 25, 2013. While on routine patrol, Officer  
13 Schubeck was dispatched to meet Moritz at a gas station on Aurora Avenue, and after a  
14 brief discussion, Officer Schubeck agreed to meet Moritz at his and plaintiff's home,  
15 located at 753 North 102nd Street. See Schubeck Decl. at ¶¶ 5-12 & Ex. A (docket  
16 no. 55). Because plaintiff had earlier changed the locks, Moritz was unable to access the  
17 house through the doors or garage. See id. at ¶ 14; see also Resp. to Interrogatory No. 7,  
18 Ex. 2 to Sharifi Decl. (docket no. 54-2). Moritz used a large, U-shaped, metal shackle  
19 from the front yard to bang against and break through the front door. See Schubeck Decl.  
20 at ¶ 16. Officer Schubeck did not assist Moritz in gaining entry to the house. Id. After  
21 Moritz forced open the door, Officer Schubeck conducted a safety sweep and then left the  
22 premises. Id. at ¶ 17; see also Exs. A & B to Schubeck Decl.

1 Plaintiff's PRA claim involves a public disclosure request made by plaintiff's  
2 counsel on October 15, 2015, seeking copies of all police or incident reports associated  
3 with plaintiff, Moritz, or their residence for the period from January 1, 2005, to the  
4 present. See Ex. A to Trudeau Decl. (docket no. 59). SPD acknowledged the request on  
5 October 22, 2015, and on three separate occasions, SPD informed plaintiff's counsel that  
6 additional time was needed to respond. Trudeau Decl. at ¶¶ 4 & 5 and Exs. B & C. The  
7 requested materials were provided in two batches on separate dates, namely February 26,  
8 2016, and March 16, 2016. Id. at ¶¶ 6 & 7 and Exs. D & E.

## 9 **Discussion**

### 10 **A. Standard for Summary Judgment**

11 The Court shall grant summary judgment if no genuine issue of material fact exists  
12 and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a).  
13 The moving party bears the initial burden of demonstrating the absence of a genuine issue  
14 of material fact. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). A fact is material if  
15 it might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law. See Anderson v. Liberty  
16 Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). To survive a motion for summary judgment, the  
17 adverse party must present affirmative evidence, which "is to be believed" and from  
18 which all "justifiable inferences" are to be favorably drawn. Id. at 255, 257. When the  
19 record, taken as a whole, could not, however, lead a rational trier of fact to find for the  
20 non-moving party on matters as to which such party will bear the burden of proof at trial,  
21 summary judgment is warranted. See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.,  
22 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986); see also Celotex, 477 U.S. at 322.

1 **B. Search-and-Seizure and Due-Process Claims**

2 The crux of plaintiff's claim is that she was the sole owner of the house on North  
3 102nd Street, with the right to exclude Moritz, and that Officer Schubeck assisted Moritz  
4 in gaining access to the home. See Resp. to Interrogatory No. 7, Ex. 2 to Sharifi Decl.  
5 (docket no. 54-2). The undisputed evidence, however, indicates that Officer Schubeck  
6 did not participate in Moritz's efforts to force open the front door, that he entered the  
7 dwelling only to conduct a safety sweep at the invitation and with the consent of an  
8 apparent resident, and that he did not seize or take anything from the home.<sup>1</sup> Indeed,  
9 Officer Schubeck explained to plaintiff, when he coincidentally responded to her request  
10 for a "civil standby" on December 7, 2013, that he did not "let" Moritz into the residence  
11 on November 25, 2013, and that Moritz himself opened the safe in which his firearms  
12 were stored and stated that all of his cash and gold was missing. See Schubeck Decl. at  
13 ¶ 25 & Ex. B (docket no. 55). When speaking with Officer Schubeck on December 7,  
14 2013, plaintiff agreed that Moritz had a right to be in the house on North 102nd Street on  
15 November 25, 2013. Id. at Ex. B (at 08:08:17 a.m.).

16 The Court concludes, as a matter of law, that plaintiff's claims under 42 U.S.C.  
17 § 1983 for violation of her Fourth and/or Fourteenth Amendment rights are entirely  
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19 <sup>1</sup> See Milutinovic Dep. at 91:21-25 ("Q. You're not claiming that Officer Schubeck took any of your  
20 funds or your gold or any of that; is that correct? A. In my reasonable mind I could not fathom making  
21 that claim."). Although this portion of the deposition transcript was cited in the pending motion, see  
22 Defs.' Mot. at 11 & 12 (docket no. 53), and included in the working papers for the Court, it was not filed  
23 in the Case Management and Electronic Case Filing ("CM/ECF") system. Because plaintiff's counsel  
presumably received a complete copy of the transcript of plaintiff's deposition, the Court finds no  
prejudice to plaintiff. The attorneys for the City of Seattle and Officer Schubeck shall file the missing  
page of the deposition transcript at their earliest convenience.

1 lacking in merit, frivolous, and vexatious. *See Illinois v. Rodriguez*, 497 U.S. 177, 181-  
2 88 (1990) (holding that the Fourth Amendment’s prohibition on warrantless entry into a  
3 person’s home does not apply when an occupant reasonably believed to have common  
4 authority over the premises provides voluntary consent); *Wedges/Ledges of Cal., Inc. v.*  
5 *City of Phoenix*, 24 F.3d 56, 62 (9th Cir. 1994) (observing that the threshold for any  
6 substantive or procedural due process claim is deprivation of a liberty or property interest  
7 protected by the Constitution); *see also Albright v. Oliver*, 510 U.S. 266, 273 (1994)  
8 (“Where a particular Amendment ‘provides an explicit textual source of constitutional  
9 protection’ against a particular sort of government behavior, ‘that Amendment, not the  
10 more generalized notion of ‘substantive due process,’ must be the guide for analyzing  
11 these claims.’” (quoting *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 395 (1989))). With regard to  
12 plaintiff’s § 1983 claims, the pending motion for summary judgment is GRANTED, and  
13 such claims are DISMISSED with prejudice.<sup>2</sup>

#### 14 **C. Public Records Act Claim**

15 When a citizen requests public records under the PRA, the agency at issue may  
16 respond in one of three ways: produce the records, ask for more time or clarification, or  
17 deny the request pursuant to a claim of exemption. *See Belenski v. Jefferson Cnty.*, 186  
18 Wn.2d 452, 456-57, 378 P.3d 176 (2016); *see also* RCW 42.56.520 & .550. The Court  
19 concludes, as a matter of law, that SPD appropriately responded to plaintiff’s counsel’s  
20 PRA request, by timely (within five days) acknowledging its receipt of the request,

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21 <sup>2</sup> In light of this ruling, the Court need not and does not address Officer Schubeck’s claim of qualified  
22 immunity.

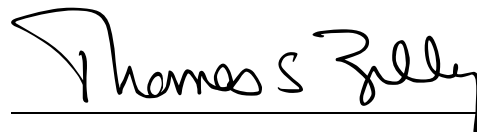
1 providing reasonable estimates of and updates about the time needed to respond, and  
2 producing the materials sought within a reasonable time given the scope and nature of the  
3 request. Thus, with respect to plaintiff's PRA claim, the pending motion for summary  
4 judgment is GRANTED, and such claim is DISMISSED with prejudice.

5 **Conclusion**

6 For the foregoing reasons, the motion for summary judgment, docket no. 53,  
7 brought by the City of Seattle and Officer Schubeck is GRANTED, and plaintiff's claims  
8 against such defendants are DISMISSED with prejudice. The Court concludes that no  
9 just reason exists for delay, and DIRECTS the Clerk to enter final judgment in favor of  
10 the City of Seattle and Officer Schubeck, and against plaintiff, consistent with this Order.  
11 See Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b). The Court DECLINES to exercise supplemental jurisdiction  
12 over the remaining state law claims against Moritz, see 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3), and  
13 REMANDS the balance of this case to King County Superior Court, effective fourteen  
14 (14) days after entry of this Order. The Clerk is further DIRECTED to send a copy of  
15 this Order to all counsel of record and to CLOSE this case.

16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated this 3rd day of November, 2017.

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20 Thomas S. Zilly  
21 United States District Judge  
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